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EXTRAORDINARY

PART II—Section 3

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**ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA**

**NOTIFICATION**

*New Delhi, the 29th May 1957*

**S.R.O. 1988.**—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 86 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby publishes a copy of the Election Petition No. 237 of 1957, presented to the Commission on the 24th April, 1957 under section 81 of the said Act, by Shri Nazmul Haque, Goalpara town, P.P. Goalpara, Distt. Goalpara, Assam calling in question the election to the House of the People from the Dhubri constituency of that House of Shri Amjad Ali, Goalpara town, P.O. Goalpara, District Goalpara.

Received by Registered Post this the twenty fourth day of April One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Seven.

*The 24th April 1957.*

**DIN DAYAL, Under Secy.,  
Election Commission, India.**

**TO THE ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA, NEW DELHI**

**ELECTION PETITION NO. 237 OF 1957**

In the matter of:

An election petition under section 81 read with Section 80 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

**AND**

In the matter of:

Election to the House of the People from H.P. 38-Dhubri parliamentary constituency within the State of Assam, the date of election being the 11th March 1957.

**AND**

In the matter of:

Shri Nazmul Haque, residing at Goalpara Town, P.O. Goalpara, District Goalpara, Assam.—*Petitioner.*

**Versus**

Shri Amjad Ali, residing at Goalpara Town, P.O. Goalpara, District Goalpara, Assam.—*Opposite Party.*

**AND**

In the matter of:

Declaring the election of the Opposite Party to the House of the People from H.P. 38-Dhubri parliamentary constituency to be void and

declaring the petitioner as duly elected to the House of the People from the said Constituency and also recording the names of certain other persons to be guilty of corrupt practices.

The humble petition of the above named petitioner.

Most Respectfully Sheweth:—

1. That the humble petitioner is a citizen of India and is an elector to the House of the People from Goalpara parliamentary constituency and is a qualified person to seek election to the House of the People.

2. That the President of India by appropriate notification in the Gazette of India called upon the H.P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency amongst others to elect a member to the House of the People from the said Constituency and the authorities fixed 25-2-57, 2-3-57 and 6-3-57 as the dates on which poll was to be taken.

3. That the petitioner was selected as a candidate by the Congress Party to stand from the aforesaid H.P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency and he filed his nomination paper duly filled in as prescribed under the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the rules thereunder.

4. That the Opposite party was selected as a candidate by the Praja Socialist Party to stand from the said H.P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency and he also filed his nomination paper duly filled in as prescribed under the Representation of the people Act, 1951 and the rules thereunder.

5. That the nomination papers of both the petitioner and of the Opposite party were scrutinised by the Returning Officer and were found to be in order and they were accepted. The election symbols of "Two bullocks with yoke on" and "Hut" were allotted to the petitioner and the Opposite Party respectively.

6. That the aforesaid H.P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency comprises of 10 (ten) Assembly Constituencies and as poll in these Assembly Constituencies were taken on those different dates so polling for the aforesaid parliamentary constituency was also spread over those dates.

7. That thereafter polling took place on 25-2-57, 2-3-57 and 6-3-57 as stated earlier and the votes were counted on 10-3-57 and 11-3-57 and on such counting it was found that the petitioner polled 73,410 votes and the opposite party polled 1,01,303 votes and the latter having polled 27,893 votes more was declared to be elected to the House of the People from H.P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency and the Returning Officer made the necessary declaration under section 66 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 on 11-3-57.

8. That of the ten Assembly Constituencies within the aforesaid H.P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency, six of them were within the district of Goalpara and the other four were within Garo Hills Autonomous district. Out of the six Assembly constituencies in Goalpara district, in four of them viz., L.A. South Salmara, L.A. Gouripara L.A. Mankachar and L.A. Dhubri constituencies, the majority of the voters belong to the minority community and also in the remaining two constituencies within the same district there were considerable proportion of voters of the minority community. These voters are mostly illiterate, simple and susceptible to false religious propaganda and the opposite party, being also a member of the minority community took full advantage either himself or through his supporters and also through the Assembly candidates from the Praja Socialist Party, and other independent candidates and carried on mischievous propaganda on religious and communal lines amounting to corrupt practices and this led a vast majority of the electors of the minority community to refrain from voting for the petitioner, but for which they would have voted for the petitioner and the result of the election would have been otherwise.

9. That the Opposite Party Shri Amjad Ali and the candidates of the Assembly constituencies within the aforesaid H.P. 38-Dhubri parliamentary constituency belonging to the Praja Socialist Party and the other non-congress candidates and the workers of the Praja Socialist Party carried on propaganda as aforesaid

systematically through public meetings, group meetings and whenever they met any person or group of persons gathering in any bazar or Market etc. and as will be evident from particulars of the corrupt practices set forth hereafter, the Opposite Party, formed the spearhead of such propaganda and himself delivered speeches on communal lines.

The assembly candidates, both independent and of the Praja Socialist Party and the workers of the Praja Socialist Party who carried on such communal propaganda are named below as follows:—

1. Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed of Dhubri Town P.O. Dhubri, District Goalpara, P.S.P. candidate from L.A. Bilasipara Constituency.
2. Shri Sahadat Ali of Vill. Gandauri P.O. Balabhitia, Dist. Goalpara, P.S.P. candidate from L.A. 32-South Salmara Constituency.
3. Shri Sheikh Md. Azad Ali of Gauripur Gohata, P.O. Gauripur, District Goalpara, P.S.P. candidate from L.A. 39-Gauripur constituency.
4. Shri Abul Fazal of Dhubri Town, P.O. Dhubri, District Goalpara, P.S.P. candidate from L.A. Dhubri Constituency.
5. Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar
6. Shri Santi Roy
7. Shri Hussain Ali Pradhani, No. 5 to 7 of Dhubri Town, P.O. Dhubri, District Goalpara who are all prominent workers of the Praja Socialist Party.
8. Shri Williamson Sangma of Howakhana P.O. Tura, Garo Hills, Garo National Council candidate from L.A. 29 Phulbari Constituency, and many others.

The subject matter of their propaganda against the petitioner who was a Congress candidate was principally the following:—

- (a) Banning of cow sacrifice and cow slaughter by Congress Government.
- (b) Stoppage of burial of Muslim dead bodies and their compulsory burning instead.
- (c) Compulsory singing of "Ram Dhun" song by Muslim teachers and students.
- (d) Worship of "Tulsi" plant in the South Salmara Basic training Institute being thrust on Muslim teachers and students.
- (e) Banning of "Azan".
- (f) Changing the day of "Jumma" prayer from Friday to Sunday, etc.

10. That amongst the subject matter of propaganda amounting to corrupt practices perpetrated by Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party, the returned candidate and the persons named in the preceding paragraph, some are set forth below as follows:—

- (1) On 16th January 1957 a public meeting was convened at Fakirganj M. V. School field by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed Praja Socialist candidate of L.A. 40-Bilasipara Constituency and other workers of the said party in which about 500 to 700 people of the locality collected and the people so collected practically belonged to the Muslim community. The meeting was addressed by Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar and they all systematically appealed to the voters to vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate meaning the opposite party and to refrain from voting in favour of the Congress candidate meaning the petitioner on religious and communal grounds. Of the three speakers who addressed the meeting Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed in his speech referred to a rioting that took place in February 1956 at a place called Marishbari under Lakhipur P.S. within the district of Goalpara, alleging that some houses belonging to persons of the other communities belonging to the Congress Party and further said that such acts of oppression were committed at the instigation of the Congress Party and it was he and Shri Amjad Ali who went to the spot to the rescue of the riot victim. At the same meeting Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed produced a

copy of the Holy Quaran and a certain portion of the Arabic text thereof read out by one Maulana Ahmed Ali and then he (Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed) explained that the text of the Holy Quaran read out contained an injunction on Muslims for cow sacrifice which could not be fulfilled as the Government of Assam which is run by the Congress Party had initiated a legislation with the religious rights of banning such sacrifice thereby interfering with the religious rights of the Muslims. Maulana Ahmed Ali, who asked to read out the Arabic Text, protested that the interpretation given by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed was not correct but the said Maulana was not allowed to give his interpretation.

Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed then concluded by saying that for the reasons stated above and for the safety of the religious rights of the Muslims, they should refrain from voting from Congress and that they should vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate. After that Amjad Ali spoke in support of Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed on the subject of cow sacrifice and cow slaughter and further stated that a Member of the Parliament belonging to the Congress Party wanted to introduce a Bill Stopping burial of Muslim dead bodies and for forcing Muslims to burn the same instead, and it was only at his intervention that the said Bill has been kept in abeyance. He added that if the Congress candidate was returned in his place, there would be no opposition to such Anti-Islamic measures and that Bill would be passed into law.

The Opposite Party also referred to "Ramdhun Geet" alleging that singing by all Muslim teachers and pupils of this "Ramdhun Geet" was made compulsory in educational institutions by the Congress Government and added that it was a "Hindu Geet" with Hindu religious ideas. The words "Johi Allah Sohi Ram" was explained by him as sacrilegious to Muslim religion in as much as the status of "Allah" was sought to be brought to the level of Ram, thereby wounding the religious feelings of all Muslims. He appealed that to stop all such interference with their religious faith and freedom it was incumbent on all Muslims to refrain from voting for the Congress Candidate.

Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar, a prominent Praja Socialist Party worker also spoke in that meeting denouncing the Congress Party for interfering with the religious rights of the Muslims and said that though himself a Hindu he felt that a great wrong had been done by the stopping of cow slaughter and sacrifice through legislation and that it was the bounden duty of the Muslims not to vote for the Congress.

(II) On 17th January 1957, a public meeting was held at Beikakhali Bazar within L.A. 32-South Salmara Constituency in which meeting about 500 people practically all Muslims were present and it was presided over by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and it was addressed by Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar, Maulavi Abul Hussain of Katlameri and Shri Abdur Rahman of Chota Kalia besides the aforesaid president of the meeting.

Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party repeated his story about introduction of a bill in the Parliament stopping burial of Muslim dead bodies and making it compulsory for them to burn them as stated in sub-para (1) above. He also referred to banning of cow sacrifice and slaughter by Congress through legislation and that it has prevented the Muslims to fulfil their Quoranic injunctions and he further stated that a Muslim Congress M.L.A. or M.P. or other Muslim Congressmen cannot safeguard the religious rights of the Muslims and therefore they should never vote for a Muslim Congress candidate and should vote for only Muslim Praja Socialist Party candidate. He also repeated his earlier remarks and comments on the "Ramdhun Song" and pointed out how it had wounded the religious feelings of the Muslims.

Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar who also spoke fully supported Shri Amjad Ali on all the points referred to above.

Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed in his presidential remarks referred to the rioting at Marishbari and exhibited a partly burnt Holy Quoran saying that Congressmen in course of committing arson had also burnt the Holy Quoran and thereby committed outrage on the Muslim religion by such sacrilegious acts. He then referred to the Text of the Holy Quoran and asserted that it has specifically provided for cow sacrifice as a religious duty and that the Congress Government has interferred with such religious duties of the Muslims by banning cow sacrifice and

therefore it was incumbent on the Muslim voters to refrain from voting for any Congress candidate and that they should vote for a Praja Socialist Party candidate.

(iii) On 20th January 1957, a public meeting was convened at Jaleswar within L.A. 32-South Salmara Constituency by the Praja Socialist Party and the said meeting was addressed by Shri Amjad Ali, Opposite Party, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar, Shri Sahadat Ali, Shri Abdur Rehman and Maulavi Abul Hussain. Shri Amjad Ali spoke about the banning of cow sacrifice and slaughter which is enjoined by the Holy Quoran and said that in his attempt to prevent the enforcement of such legislation, he did not get the support of any Muslim Congress M.L.A. or Congressmen when he approached them in this behalf and that they did nothing to safeguard the religious rights of the Muslim.

He referred to the singing of "Ramdhun Geet" which was compulsorily forced upon Muslim teachers and students in Schools by the Congress Government and characterised this "Geet" as Anti-Islamic in conception. He also referred to a Bill Providing for banning burial of Muslim dead bodies and forcing them to burn the same and said that it was only through his efforts that the said measure had been kept in abeyance. He exhorted the voters to refrain from voting for the Congress candidates and to vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidates who could only be relied upon to protect the rights of Muslims.

Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed exhibited the copy of the burnt Holy Quoran referred to earlier and stated that it was burnt by Congressmen while committing arson and rioting at Marishbari thereby wounding the religious feelings of the Muslims. He also spoke about the banning of cow slaughter (sacrifice) and attempted banning of burial of Muslim dead bodies by the Congress Party and asserted that these are all encroachments on the religious rights of the Muslims and as such no Muslim should vote for a Congress candidate.

Shri Sahadat Ali repeated the same charges against the Congress Party and the Congress Government regarding the banning of the slaughter (sacrifice), singing of "Ramdhun Geet", and burial of Muslim dead bodies and appealed that these actions had clearly violated the religious rights of the Muslims and exhorted the Muslim voters not to vote for the Congress candidate.

Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar also vehemently condemned the banning of cow slaughter and cow sacrifice, the attempted banning of burial of Muslim dead bodies and forcing Muslim teachers and students to sing the anti-Islamic "Ramdhun Geet". He further asserted that the Muslim teachers who were undergoing training in the Basic Training Institute at South Salmara, were forced to worship the "Tulsi" plant like Hindus. He appealed to the Muslim voters not to vote for the Congress candidate as the Congress Government and the Party had been interfering with and encroaching upon the religious rights of the Muslim and therefore, he exhorted them to vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate who would oppose these anti-Islamic activities of the Congress Government and of the Congress Party.

(iv) On 23rd January 1957 a public meeting was held at South Salmara Bazar within L.A. 32-South Salmara Constituency which was addressed by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar and Shri Abdul Karim Mandal.

Shri Amjad Ali spoke condemning vehemently the alleged anti-Islamic activities of the Congress Government and Congress Party in prohibiting cow slaughter, attempting to stop burial of Muslim dead bodies and forcing them to burn the same, and the singing of "Ramdhun Geet" by the Muslim teachers and students in schools. He urged the Muslim voters by appealing to their religious feelings, not to vote for the Congress candidate and to vote for the Praja Socialist party candidate who would prevent all these encroachments on and interference with the religious right of the Muslims.

Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar attacked the Congress Government and the Congress Party for their alleged anti-Islamic activities and referred to cow sacrifice and slaughter, attempt at burning of Muslim dead bodies, worship of "Tulsi" plant by the Muslim teachers at the Basic Training Institute at South Salmara. He asserted that Islam was in danger under the Congress Government and that no Muslim should vote for the Congress candidate.

Shri Abdul Karim also spoke that the Congress Government had wounded the religious feelings and sentiments of the Muslims by compelling them to sing "Ramdhun Geet" in schools.

Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed who presided over this meeting referred to the banning of cow slaughter (sacrifice) by the Congress Government which was in interference with Quoranic injunctions and he drew the attention of the audience to a certain text of the Holy Quoran which, according to him enjoined such sacrifice. He also exhibited the burnt Quoran which he said had been burnt by Congressmen in the Marishbari incident and he urged all the Muslim voters not to vote for the Congress candidate on religious grounds but to vote for the Praja Socialist party candidate.

(v) On 21st January, 1957 a public meeting held at Chunari Bazar within the L.A. No. 32-South Salmara Constituency was addressed by Shri Amjad Ali, opposite party, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Sahadat Ali who also presided and Shri Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar.

Shri Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar attacked the Congress Party and the Congress Government and asserted that they have been interfering with the religious rights of the Muslims by banning cow slaughter, thrusting upon them the singing of "Ramdhun Geet" and attempting at banning burial of Muslim dead bodies and forcing them to be burnt. He commented that "Ram" a Hindu God was being identified with Allah in "Ramdhun Geet" and he asserted that though himself a Hindu, he felt that the religious rights and obligations of the Muslims had thus been interfered with and that when he was speaking these as a Hindu, Muslim should have no reasons to disbelieve him.

Shri Amjad Ali characterised the singing of "Ramdhun Geet" as anti-Islamic and said that he had so far failed in his attempt to stop it being thrust upon the Muslim teachers and students by the Congress Government and unless the Muslim voters voted for the Praja Socialist Party candidate, Islam would continue to be in danger. He further said that the Congress Government in Assam had brought into force the Law banning cow slaughter sacrifice only in the plain districts of Assam where Muslims predominate and had not brought it into force in the Hill districts where there are practically no Muslims and where beef eating is unrestricted and this had been done deliberately to encroach upon the religious rights and freedom of the Muslims.

Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed in course of his address harped on his favourite theme of the alleged burning of the Holy Quoran in the Marishbari incident, the reading of the particular text of the Holy Quoran which according to him enjoined cow sacrifice, banning of cow sacrifice and cow slaughter, which interfered with the religious sanctions of the Muslims. At this stage Maulana Danish Ali of Haldibari, who was also present in the said meeting, protested that the interpretation given by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed was not correct but he was not allowed to speak further. Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed appealed to the Muslims not to vote for the Congress candidate, in their own interest.

Shri Sahadat Ali in addressing the meeting appealed to them not to vote for the Congress candidate as the Congress Government and the Congress Party had interfered with the religious rights of the Muslims in various ways and he referred to the banning of cow slaughter and cow sacrifice, stoppage of burial of Muslim dead bodies and the singing of "Ramdhun Geet" and he appealed to the voters to vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate.

(vi) Between 17th February, 1957 and 24th February, 1957 at Nisipur, various meetings took place from time to time both public and group meetings and these were addressed by Shri Sahadat Ali, Shri Amjad Ali Opposite party, and Shri Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar either jointly or severally and in all these meetings which were addressed by Shri Sahadat Ali, Shri Amjad Ali Opposite party, and Shri Congress party and the Congress Government were levelled by the speakers:-

- (a) Banning of cow sacrifice and cow slaughter;
- (b) Stoppage of burial of Muslim dead bodies their compulsory burning instead;
- (c) worship of "Tulsi" plant in the South Salmara Basic Training Institute being thrust on Muslim teachers under training;

(d) compulsory singing of "Ramdhun Geet" by Muslim teachers and students.

The speakers further stated that the Congress Government was contemplating to ban "Azan" and to change the day of Jumma prayer from Friday to Sunday. This would certainly be enforced if Congress party came to power again, and it was the duty of the Muslims in order to safeguard their religious rights to see that the Congress party did not come to power, and therefore they should all vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate.

(vii) On the morning of 25th February, 1957 when polling was taking place at L. A. 32—South Salmara Constituency, a rumour was spread amongst the Muslim voters, by the Praja Socialist Party workers, Shri Abdur Rahman of Chotakalia, Majibur Rahman of Simulbari, Baktar Hussain of Chunari, Abdus Sobhan Sarkar of Pororphita that one Gomar Sekh of village Golaperalaga near Fakirganj was arrested and belaboured by the police at South Salmara, while he went there to sell a Hide of the slaughtered cow and that it was done at the instance of the Congress party and this false rumour was carried and systematically spread at the polling centres of Fakiraganj, Gosidubi, Routmara, Berkakhilai, Chunari, etc. With a view to mislead the Muslim voters and dissuade them from voting for the Petitioner and to induce them to vote in favour of Shri Sahadat Ali at these polling centres.

(viii) On 26th February, 1957 at Budhiana Bazar within L.A. 39—Gauripur Constituency Shri Sheikh Md. Azad Ali, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Amjad Ali and others represented to the electors who mostly belong to the minority community, that the Congress Government have interfered with the religious rights of the Muslims by banning cow sacrifice, forced the Muslim teachers and students to sing "Ramdhun Geet" which according to them was a song with Hindu religious ideas, contemplated to ban the burial of Muslim dead bodies and instead compelling them to be burnt.

Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed produced the Holy Quoran and pointed out to a certain portion of the same wherein according to him cow slaughter was made obligatory for the Muslims and the Congress Government by banning cow slaughter through legislation have thus interfered with their religious rights. He also referred to a rioting that took place in February, 1956 at a place called Marishbari within Goalpara district and wherein some houses belonging to persons of the Minority were set fire to by persons of other communities and he further alleged that the Congress party instigated these outrages to be committed and he asserted that it was he and Shri Amjad Ali who went to the rescue of the riot victims. Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed concluded by saying that for the reasons stated above and for the safety of the religious rights of the persons of the minority community, they should refrain from voting for the Congress candidate thereby naming the petitioner and that they should vote for the opposite party and failing that for Shri Prakritish Chandra Barua.

Shri Amjad Ali spoke in the same vein on the subject of cow slaughter and he further stated that certain member of the Parliament belonging to the Congress party introduced the Bill to stop burial of Muslim dead bodies and force them to be burnt and it was only at his intervention that the said Bill has been kept in abeyance and if Congress was to get back to power through the election that Bill would be passed into law.

Shri Sheikh Md. Azad Ali who was also present when the above propaganda was made, spoke in the same line.

(ix) On 27th February, 1957 a public meeting was called by the Praja Socialist Party at the house of one Samser Ali, Member of Village Gutipara within Gauripur Constituency, which was attended by Shri Amjad Ali, opposite party, Shri Sheikh Md. Azad Ali, Shri Santi Roy amongst others and these above-named persons carried on propaganda on communal lines and asked the electors to refrain from voting for the Congress candidate thereby meaning the petitioner.

Shri Amjad Ali spoke about the alleged Bill sought to be introduced in the Parliament by a certain Congress member and it was at his intervention that the said Bill which attempted to ban the burial of Muslim dead bodies was kept in abeyance. He also referred to the "Ramdhun Song" which according to him is sacrilegious to the Muslims and the electors should not vote for the Congress Muslim candidate who can do nothing to safeguard the religious rights of the

Muslims. He also referred to the Marshbari incident and that houses of the Muslims were burnt down by the persons of the other communities at the instance of the Congress party.

Shri Sheikh Md. Azad Ali supported Shri Amzad Ali and appealed to the voters to refrain from voting for the Congress candidate on communal consideration. He also said that the electors should rather vote for Shri Prakritish Chandra Barua rather than voting for the Congress candidate in the Assembly Constituency.

Shri Santi Roy supporter of Shri Sheikh Md. Azad Ali stated that Congress party and Congress Government have interfered with the religious rights of the Muslims and their religion was not safe in the hands of the Congress party. It was for the safety of the religious rights that they should not vote for the Congress candidate and see that he is defeated.

(x) On 12th January, 1957 at Gauripur Gohata within L.A.-39—Gauripur Constituency, a public meeting was convened by the Praja Socialist Party which was presided over by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and the meeting was addressed by Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar, Shri Santi Roy, Shri Hussain Ali Prodhan and others and they all systematically appealed to the electors in the name of religion. Shri Ajad Ali referred to his alleged Bill seeking to ban burial of dead bodies of Muslims and forcing them to be burnt and that it was he who had it kept in abeyance and that if he were not returned to the Parliament that Bill would become Law and would be a great blow on the religious rights of the Muslims. He also commented on the Ramdhun song that it was a song based on Hindu religious ideologies and the whole song specially the line "Johi Alla, Sohi Ram" was sacrilegious to the Muslim religion and the Congress Government have wounded the religious sentiments of the Muslims by forcing the song to be sung in all the Schools and educational institutions by all including the Muslim teachers and students.

Thereafter on Safaruddin Sarkar, a Congress worker, wanted to speak protesting against the false propaganda made by Shri Amjad Ali but he was not allowed to speak by the President Shri Jahanuddin.

Shri Hussain Ali, Shri Sheikh Md. Azad Ali, Shri Santi Roy and Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar, all spoke in the same communal line and aroused the religious sentiments of the electors and they appeal for votes on communal grounds. Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed who presided also spoke on the communal vein and exhibited some photographs which showed some Muslim bodies alleged to be burnt at Marshbari, produced some burnt pages of the Holy Quoran alleged to be burnt in the same incident and attributed all these to the Congress party and appealed to the voters to refrain from voting for the petitioner.

Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed had the Arabic text of the Holy Quoran regarding cow-slaughter read by one Maulvi Abul Kalam Azad of Gauripur and Shri Ahmed gave a distorted version of the same and exhorted the audience that cow-sacrifice has been enjoined by the Holy Quoran and the Congress Government has put a ban on the same and has thus interfered with religious rights of the Muslims.

(xi) A group meeting was held in the House of Shri Alam Mian in Bilaspura Bazar on 2nd February, 1957, attended by Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Amzad Ali, Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed of village Modhijhar, Haji Ismail Hussain of village Kurshakati and Haji Omed Ali of Hatipotachar and Hafiz Nur Ahmed of Anandnagar, besides other workers and Supporters of the P.S.P. at this meeting Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Amjad Ali pointed out that the Congress Government and the Congress party had encroached upon the religious rights of Muslims by banning cow-sacrifice and cow-slaughter by law and that similar anti-Islamic law was under contemplation of the Congress Government to stop burial of Muslim dead bodies and to compel their burning for scarcity of lands, and that compulsory singing of Ramdhun Geet—(Raghupati Raghava Rajaram, etc.) by Muslim school boys, which contained anti-Islamic ideas, was another act of violation of the religious rights of Muslims. Shri Hafiz Nur Ahmed, Haji Maulvi Omed Ali and Haji Maulvi Ismail Hussain quoted certain verses of the Holy Quoran in support of the statements made by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Amjad Ali and asserted that Muslims, by voting for the Congress candidate, would commit an anti-Islamic act and render themselves liable as a "Kafir" (Unbeliever).

(xii) On 10th February, 1957 in a public meeting held in the premises of the L. P. School in Hatipotachar near the residence of Haji Maulvi Omed Ali, Maulvi Jahanuddin Ahmed and Maulvi Amjad Ali spoke on the subjects of the banning of cow-slaughter and cow-sacrifice, stoppage of the Ramdhun Geet by Muslim school boys, which they alleged as anti-Islamic activities of the Congress Government and the Congress party. Haji Omed Ali and Hafiz Nur Ahmed who were present at the meeting supported the above named speakers and appealed to all Muslims to vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate if they (Muslims) wanted to save their religion from undue interference by the Congress Government. Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed—an active supporter of the P.S.P. amongst others, was present at the meeting. The audience was exclusively Muslim.

(xiii) On 14th February, 1957 a public meeting presided over by Jonab Haji Maulvi Omar Ali, was held by the Praja Socialist Party in the premises of the Goajorchar L. P. School, another area exclusively inhabited by Muslims. In that meeting Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Amjad Ali spoke accusing the Congress Government of enforcing by law stoppage of cow-sacrifice and cow-slaughter and of burial of Muslim dead bodies, and also the banning of Azan and Namaj and compulsory singing of Ramdhun Geet and that as the Congress party had deliberately encroached upon the religious rights of Muslims in the above and other respects, no Muslim should vote for the Congress party but should vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate, who would defend their religion against undue interference by the Congress party.

(xiv) In a public meeting held in the premises of the Kadamtola L. P. School, on 15th February 1957, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed said that the Congress Government had been following a policy of gradually doing away with Islam by banning cow-sacrifice and stopping burial of Muslim dead bodies which might be enforced in the near future and in different other ways. He also emphasised if Congress continued to be in power, Muslim might be compelled to worship like Hindus and that would be the end of Islam. Shri Amjad Ali also supported Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed—speaking also in the same vein. At the request of Shri Amjad Ali, Hafiz Nur Ahmed who presided over the meeting quoted Quoran in support of what he (Amjad Ali) and Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed had said. Hafiz Nur Ahmed said emphatically that no Muslim should vote for Congress if Islam was to be protected. Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed and Shri Mokbul Hussain, two of the active supporters of the P.S.P. were present at the meeting. The persons present at the meeting were all Muslims.

(xv) Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Amjad Ali visited the Raniganj hat on 21st February 1957 and addressed the gathering present. Haji Maulvi Ismail Hussain who is a man of the locality also addressed the gathering. They particularly appealed to the Muslim voters not to vote for the Congress candidate as the Congress Government had played legal obstacles in the matter of cow-sacrifice by Muslims and were shortly going to stop burial of Muslim dead bodies which would have to be burnt instead and that if they would vote for the Praja Socialist candidate they would oppose the Congress Government in their anti-Islamic activities.

(xvi) Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Amjad Ali accompanied by their supporters Shri Abdur Rahim Sarkar of Jogirmahal, Shri Piaruddin Ahmed of Barkanda, Shri Ghysuddin Ahmed of Boalkamri and others visited the Noyashat at Barkanda on a hat day, i.e., 27th February, 1957 and addressed the large gatherings consisting mostly of Muslims. Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed produced a copy of the Holy Quoran and quoted a certain text thereof as containing an injunction on Muslims to perform cow-sacrifice, and maintained that the Congress Government had recently brought in to force an Act banning cow-sacrifice and thereby preventing Muslims from performing their religious duty. Shri Amjad Ali while supporting the above mentioned contention of Shri Jahanuddin said that in the Parliament there was move by the Congress to stop burial of Muslim dead bodies on the ground of scarcity of lands, and that it was therefore most essential for Muslims to vote for him so that he might oppose such an anti-Islamic measure. Both the speakers and their supporters appealed to the Muslims present to vote for the candidate set up by the Praja Socialist Party both for the State Legislative Assembly as well as the Parliament if they wanted all anti-Islamic activities of the Congress Government should be opposed.

(xvii) On 28th February 1957 a public meeting was held in the premises of Bangalipara H. E Madrassa by the Praja Socialist Party, the audience present being generally Muslims of the neighbourhood. The meeting was addressed by

Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Amjad Ali, both of whom made a reference to the institution of Quorbani (sacrifice) which has been in force since the time of prophet Abreham who wanted to sacrifice his own son in the name of God, and that this religious obligation incumbent on all Muslims could not now be fulfilled as the Congress Government had by law banned slaughter of cows. They charged Congress Government and the Congress Party with having planned stoppage of burial of Muslim dead bodies and eventually stop Azan (call to prayer) and performance of Namaz by Muslims unless opposed in time by voting against Congress. They also referred to the singing of Ramdhun Geet by Muslims school boys and thereby forcing them to believe in anti-Islamic conceptions of God. Thereafter Hafiz Nur Ahmed by referring to the text of the Holy Quoran observed that the ideologies of the Praja Socialist Party were akin to the principles of Islam and therefore, these Muslims who did not vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate would be guilty as 'Kafer' in the eye of their religion.

(xviii) Maulavi Jahanuddin Ahmed and Maulavi Amjad Ali with their supporters Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed, Shri Abdul Gofur, Shri Jobbar Ali, Shri Kashem Ali and others held a group meeting at village Dubachuri, a Muslim village on 3rd March 1957 and carried on the same sort of propaganda involving appeal on the religious ground as set forth in the preceding paragraph and appealed to the Muslim not to vote for the Congress candidate but to vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate who would fight for the religious rights and freedom of Muslims.

(xix) On 4th March, 1957 and 5th March, 1957 group meetings were held and house to house canvassings were carried in the Muslim villages of Surjyakhata, Pasharkhal, Banalipara, Sagurmari Kadamtola and Duchur Char and other adjoining villages by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed, Hafiznur Ahmed, Shri Jobbar Ali and Shri Kashem Ali and others and they continued the same propaganda based on religious ground such as stoppage of cow-sacrifice and cow-slaughter, stoppage of burial of Muslim dead bodies, banning of Azan and Namaz in mosques, which they alleged had been enforced or were shortly going to be enforced by the Congress Government and that it was incumbent on all Muslims not to vote for the Congress candidates but to vote for the P. S. P. candidates so that the religious freedom of Muslims might not be endangered under the Congress regime.

(xx) On 5th March, 1957 Tuesday, the hat day Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar Addressed the large gathering at Bilasipara hat throughout the afternoon through a loud speaker and condemned the Congress Government and the Congress party as the greatest enemy of the Muslims because the Congress Government, he said had encroached upon the religious freedom of Muslims by stopping cow-sacrifice and burial of Muslim dead bodies and otherwise interfering with their religious rights. He also asserted that he as a Hindu could swear in the name of Goddess Kali that if the Muslims would vote for the Congress they would no Longer remain muslims but would have to worship like Hindus; Bilasipara hat is one of the biggest in the locality, attended by 10,000 to 15,000 people of whom majority are Muslims.

(xxi) On 4th March, 1957. Monday which is a hat day at Lakhiganj bazar Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Amjad Ali Haji Ismail Hussain, Ahad Ali Sheikh, Shri Sahadat Ali and other workers and supporters of the Praja Socialist Party attended the hat, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Amjad Ali and Ismail Hussain addressed the people who gathered at the hat and appealed to the Muslims not to vote for the Congress candidate as the Congress Government had been responsible for stoppage of Cow-slaughter and Cow-sacrifice and would stop burial of Muslim dead bodies and compel their burning instead, stop Azan in the Mosques, and had introduced Ramdhun Geet in schools to insult the Islamic faith and that eventually muslim women would have to put on vermillion like Hindu women, and that unless all the Muslims voted for the P.S.P. candidate their religion would be in great danger. In the evening again Shri Sahadat Ali and Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar again addressed the people at Lakhiganj and spoke on the same subjects as their other co-workers and leaders. They even spoke more violently to mislead the Muslim voters generally.

(xxii) About a fortnight before the date fixed for polling i.e., 6th March, 1957, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar of Dhubri visited the entire char area near Chapar, falling in Union No. 7 of Bilasipara P.S., which is exclusively inhabited by Muslims. While going from village to village he asked the people not to vote for the congress candidate as the Congress Government and the Congress Party had made laws virtually stopping cow-sacrifice—thereby interfering with the religious rights of Muslims: that if the Muslims voted for Congress they (Muslim) would not be allowed to bury their dead bodies which

would have to be burnt instead. Both Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar fervently appealed to the Muslims to vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate, who they asserted, would defend their religious rights by opposing the Congress in their anti-Islamic activities.

(xxiii) On 3rd March, 1957 in the afternoon, a public meeting was held by the Praja Socialist Party in the field adjoining the panchayat office at Chapra. The meeting was addressed by Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar and others. Shri Ramank Kanta Bose of Dhubri and Shri Sudhir Kumar Barua of Salkocha—two staunch supporters of the Praja Socialist Party were also present. Shri Amjad Ali and Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed spoke on the questions of cow-sacrifice and cow-slaughter, which they alleged, the Congress Government had virtually stopped by making very stringent law, and exhorted the Muslim voters to vote for the P. S. P. candidate if they wanted their religious rights to be safeguarded. Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar while supporting the above-mentioned contention on the subject of cow-sacrifice, pointed out how the Congress Government had made it obligatory on Muslim boys in Schools to sing the Ramdhun Geet, which he said, was anti-Islamic in conception and sacrilegious to Muslim faith.

(xxiv) At about 7 p.m. on the night of the 5th March, Tuesday, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Amjad Ali, Opposite Party, accompanied by two other persons visited Saltari Muslim village under polling centre No. 16—Khudnani in Union No. 5 of Bilasipara P.S. Having collected the villagers Shri Amjad Ali produced a piece of paper with the Congress symbol—a pair of bullocks printed on it representing it as a piece of Law by which cow-sacrifice and slaughter had been so severely restricted by the Congress Government that it amounted almost to prohibition; that even law had been passed to stop burial of Muslim dead bodies which would have to be burnt and that there would be unrestricted play of Music before mosques and it would be illegal to stop it. Both Shri Amjad Ali and Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed spoke on the above matters with such vehemence that all the Muslim voters got so completely upset that they decided to vote for the Praja Socialist candidates at the moment though they were all originally in favour of voting for the Congress candidates. Then accompanied by one Taharuddin of village Saltari, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Amjad Ali left at about 9 P.M. for the neighbouring Muslim area Silbari.

(xxv) Having arrived at Silbari, Shri Amjad Ali and Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed held a group meeting of all the Muslim villagers of Neodagaon, Sukbari, Nurugaon, and Kutkuta, where again Shri Amjad Ali produced a printed piece of paper with the Congress symbol—a pair of bullocks on it and said emphatically that that paper was an authoritative document about cow-slaughter which had been virtually banned by the Congress Government, that stoppage of burial of Muslim dead bodies and unrestricted music before mosques would be enforced by the Congress Government to the serious detriment of the Muslims. The meeting continued till dawn when a prayer was held wishing the success of Shri Amjad Ali and Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed. Almost all the Muslim voters under this centre who were originally in support of the Congress turned hostile and voted for the Praja Socialist Party candidates.

(xxvi) About 25 days prior to the date of polling in L.A. Dhubri Constituency, a meeting was convened by the Praja Socialist party at Kacharihat within the said constituency which was addressed by Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite party, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Abul Fazal, the Praja Socialist Party candidate for Assam Legislative Assembly for the said constituency, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar and others. This meeting also was attended by mostly Muslims as usual propaganda on communal lines were carried on and the voters were asked to refrain from voting for the Congress candidate both in the assembly and in the parliamentary constituencies as the Congress party and the Congress Government were trying to Hinduisate the Muslims and were carrying on anti-Islamic activities.

(xxvii) On 23rd February, 1957, a public meeting was convened by the Praja Socialist party at Dharamshala in Dhubri Town within the L.A. Dhubri constituency which was addressed by Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party, Shri Abul Fazal Praja Socialist Party candidate from the said Assembly constituency and Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar, wherein also the speakers spoke vehemently against the Congress and alleged that the Congress Government has interfered with the religious rights of the Muslims and as such they should not vote for any Congress candidate either in the Parliamentary Constituency or in the Assembly Constituency.

(xxviii) On 1st March, 1957 a public meeting was convened at Agornani within the L.A Golakganj constituency which was attended and addressed by Shri Amjad Ali the opposite party Shri S K Baruah and Shri Syed Ali, independent and Praja Socialist candidates respectively to the Assam Legislative Assembly from the said Constituency and others. In this meeting also the opposite Party and the above named Shri Syed Ali harped on their usual and systematic appeal to the Muslim voters to refrain from voting for any Congress candidate either to the Legislative Assembly or to the Parliament as the religious rights of the Muslims have been interfered with by the Congress Government. They alleged that a great wrong has been perpetrated on the Muslims by the ban on cow-slaughter while the Holy Quoran enjoins every Muslim to sacrifice cow and that the singing of the "Ramdhun Song" which is a Hindu song and is sacrilegious to the Muslims has been forced on the Muslims with a view to Hunduisse them Shri Amjad Ali repeated his story about the alleged Bill sought to be introduced in the Parliament by some Congress member banning the burial of Muslim dead bodies and forcing the Muslims to burn the same instead and that it was only at his instance that the Bill has been kept in abeyance.

(xxix) On 15th February, 1957, Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite party along with Shri Jahirul Haque an independent candidate for the Assam Legislative Assembly from L A Mankachar constituency addressed a meeting at Mohurirchar within the said constituency and the said meeting was attended by Muslims of the locality. Shri Amjad Ali dwelt upon banning of cow-slaughter, barring of the burial of Muslim dead bodies and forcing them to be burnt instead, the compulsory singing of "Ramdhun" by Muslim teachers and students, worship of Tulsi Plant by Muslims and appealed to the voters to refrain from voting for the Congress candidates either in the Assembly or in the parliamentary constituencies and to vote for Shri Jahirul Haque for the Assembly seat and for himself for the Parliamentary seat in the interest of their religion.

(xxx) Similar propaganda was carried on by the Opposite Party and his supporters in various other places, details of which would be placed before the Tribunal at the time of trial.

11 That as a result of the propaganda systematically carried on by Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party and by the non-Congress Assembly candidates for the aforesaid six Assembly constituencies from Goalpara district comprised within H P 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency, and their agents, workers, supporters in the manner as set forth above among the Muslim voters particularly, strong anti-Congress feelings were created and the large member of these voters who were originally in favour of the Congress Candidates changing their minds toward the end voted against the petitioner. The religious sentiments and susceptibilities were fully exploited by the Opposite party and his supporters and a serious apprehension was created in their minds that their religious rights and freedom were not safe in the hands of the Congress Government and the Congress Party.

12 That the petitioner while he was addressing public meetings and group meetings was questioned by the Muslim voters whether the aforementioned propaganda made by Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party and his supporters as stated above, were true or not and whether there were encroachments upon the religious rights of the Muslims in the manner as alleged. The petitioner and the Congress workers tried to convince the people about the falsity and illegality of the propaganda but the Muslim voters being illiterate and simple were too much swayed and influenced and felt that their religious rights had been interfered with by the Congress Government and they apprehended that their religious interests were not safe in the hands of the Congress Party and the Congress Government.

13 That H.P 38 Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency also comprised as stated above, four assembly constituencies within the Garo Hills autonomous district viz., L. A Phulbari, L A Tura, L A Dainadubi and L A Baghmara where Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party was supported by the Garo National Council Candidates and of them Shri Williamson Sangma who was himself a candidate for the Assam Legislative Assembly from L A Phulbari Constituency and is the Chief Executive member of the Garo Hills-District Council and Shri Shamser Ali who was a candidate for election to the Garo Hills District Council may be specially mentioned.

14 That Shri Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party, and the above named Shri Williamson Sangma and Shri Shamser Ali carried on propaganda on communal lines in the Garo Hills District and appealed to the voters to refrain from voting for any Congress candidate either in the Assembly or in the Parliamentary Constituencies.

15. That to cite one of the example of the propaganda carried on by the above-named Shri Williamson Sangma and Shamser Ali the following facts may be stated:-

On 11th February 1957 at Baidbari Inspection Bungalow premises a meeting was convened by the Secretary, Baidbari Co-operative Society on the instruction of the Co-operative Inspector of Phulbari Circle and the said meeting was attended by leading persons of about 20 villages in Mauza No. 6 in Garo Hills. In the said meeting Shri Shamser Ali said that the Congress is trying to Hinduisce the Muslims and has banned cows' slaughter and it is the duty of all the voters and specially the Muslim voters to refrain from voting for any Congress candidate either for the Assembly constituency or for the parliamentary constituency.

Shri Sangma said that the Muslims were saved by the Garos in 1950 communal disturbances and so the Muslims should vote for him in the Assembly constituency and for the Opposite Party in the parliamentary constituency.

Shri Afazuddin Mandal a supporter of Amjad Ali, the Opposite Party, who presided over the said Meeting said that the Congress Government has stopped Cow-slaughter which it is incumbent on the Muslims as a part of their religious to sacrifice cow and that Congress would pass legislation compelling Muslims to burn their dead bodies like Hindus and so the voters specially the Muslim voters should not vote for any congress candidate.

16. That in all the above assembly constituencies within the Garo Hills district, propaganda on behalf of the opposite party was carried on by the Laskars as well and these Laskars in the Garo Hills being one of the class of officers under the State Government on whom the powers of General Administration, Police, Criminal and Civil Justice among others vest come within the class of officers mentioned in Clause (3) of Section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the opposite party is also guilty of corrupt practices for obtaining the assistance of these officers for the furtherance of the prospects of his election.

17. That the petitioner submits that but for the votes obtained by Shri Amjad Ali, the opposite party by corrupt practices in the places mentioned in the district of Goalpara and Garo Hills, the petitioner would have obtained the majority of votes and would have been duly elected to the House of the People from H.P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency and the petitioner is entitled to such a declaration.

18. That Shri Sayeed Ali an independent candidate from L.A. Golokganj constituency issued an appeal in manuscript on 5th February 1957 addressed to muslim voters wherein he stated that he was seeking election to the Assam Legislative Assembly from the said Constituency as the only Muslim candidate and it was perhaps a direction from 'Khoda'. He further stated that the Congress Government has banned cow-sacrifice and he appealed to the voters to vote for him. The sort of communal propaganda furthered the cause of election of the opposite party and helped him in winning the election.

19. That the petitioner further submits that corrupt practices were committed by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Sahadat Ali, Shri Abul Fazal, Shri Sheikh Md. Azad Ali, Shri Bibhuti Bhurjan Sarkar, Shri Sant Roy, Shri Samser Ali, Shri Afazuddin Mandal, Shri Sayid Ali amongst others and it will be necessary for the tribunal to name these persons in its order after giving them notice to show cause why they should not be so named.

20. That the petitioner has deposited on 20th April, 1957 a sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only) in the State Bank of India, Gauhati Branch as security for the cost of this petition and has enclosed the relevant chalan showing the said deposit.

21. That the petitioner submits that this is not a case where the election of the opposite party to the House of the People from H.P. 38-Dhubri Constituency should be set aside and as but for the corrupt practices perpetrated by the opposite party and his supporters the petitioner would have obtained the majority of the votes and would have been declared elected to the House of the People from the H. P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency, the petitioner should now be so declared elected.

Under the circumstances it is humbly prayed that this petition may please be referred to an election Tribunal for trial and the said Tribunal may after such trial be pleased to declare the election of Shri Amjad Ali to the House of the People from H. P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency to be void on the grounds of the corrupt practices committed by him and his supporters;

And the Tribunal may further be pleased to name Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, Shri Sahadat Ali, Shri Abul Fazal, Shri Sheikh Md. Azad Ali, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar, Shri Sant Roy, Shri Samser Ali, Shri Afazuddin Mandal and Shri Syed Ali as being guilty of corrupt practices under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

And to declare the petitioner elected to the House of the People from H. P. 38-Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency,

And the Tribunal may be pleased to pass such further order or orders as may be fit and proper under the circumstances of the case and to allow cost to the petitioner and the petitioner, shall, in duty bound, ever pray.

#### *Verification*

I, Nazmul Haque, the petitioner in the above matter declare that the contents of this petition in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13 and 20 are true to my knowledge and those in paragraphs 9, 10, 14, 15, 16 and 18 are true to my information which I believe to be true and those in paragraphs \_\_\_\_\_ are true to my belief and those in paragraphs 17, 19, and 21 are submissions to the Tribunal; and I verify this at Uzanbazar, Gauhati, on this the 21st April, 1957.

[No. 82/237/57.]

DIN DAYAL, Under Secy.

#### *ERRATUM*

The date of issue of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Sec. 3 (Issue No. 294) should be "June 3, 1957" instead of "May 3, 1957".